directed process on the palpal organ fusiform and apically pointed, not clavate, and with its posterior edge not incurved.

Total length 9 millim.; carapace 4; second leg 23, fourth 19.

Loc. Enkeldoorn (*J. ff. Darling*).

Sparassus spinipalpis, sp. n.

♂.—Differing from the preceding two species in having the tibia of the first and second legs armed inferiorly with three pairs of spines and especially in the structure of the palpus. Palpus with patella armed externally with a pair of very long sinuous spines, which run forward in contact with each other, reaching almost to the tip of the tibia; tibia longer than wide, subcylindrical, without external prominence or inferior excavation; the apophysis short, subsuperior, oblong, with its external distal angle produced into a short process; tarsus of palp and palpal organ much resembling that of *Sarotesius melanognathus*, Poc., from Nyasaland (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ii. p. 443, 1898, pl. xiii. fig. 6).

Length of carapace 5 millim., of second leg 22, of fourth leg 20.

Loc. Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Thomisus spiculosus, sp. n.

Allied to *T. anthobius*, Poc., but with the carapace and legs much more coarsely tubercular and more bristly, and with the bridge separating the two pits of the vulva long and narrow, though expanding at each end.

Total length 10·5 millim.; carapace 4·2; length of first leg 12·5, of fourth 9.

Loc. Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

XLIV.—*Note on the* Eliomys *of Sardinia.*

By G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton.

I have just had an opportunity of examining a few specimens of *Eliomys* taken in Sardinia. They are distinct enough from any other known form to deserve a separate name. Accordingly I propose that the Sardinian dormouse be known as *Eliomys sardus*, the consideration of its exact status as a species or subspecies being reserved until we know more about the genus.

Eliomys sardus is like *E. quercinus* in colour and other characters, but may be distinguished by its tail, which is

rather short, and the black band of which runs completely round its circumference. The basal third or half is therefore grizzled fulvous grey above and whitish below, then passing into deep black above and below, only about half an inch at the extreme tip being white.

From *E. amori*, Graells, of Spain, which has a similar coloration of the tail, *E. sardus* may be distinguished by its much smaller size, in regard to which it slightly exceeds *E. mumbyanus* (Pomel) of Morocco. In the latter form, however, so far as can be ascertained from the few specimens available, the tail resembles that of *E. quercinus*. *E. pallidus* of Sicily, another black-banded form, is recognizable by the unusually light coloration of its whole body.

The principal dimensions * of a skin and skull, which I propose to make the type of *E. sardus*, are as follows (in millimetres) :—

Head and body	142	
Tail (excluding terminal hairs)	105	
Hind foot (without claws)	26	
Ear	20	(approx.).
Greatest length of skull	35	
Length of nasals (along central line)	13	
Length of upper molar crowns	5	
Length of lower molar crowns	5	

Hab. Sardinia. Type from Tricoli, Cagliastra. Other specimens from Lanusei.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 0. 3. 8. 1. Collected 5th November, 1900, by G. Meloni. Presented by Mr. Oldfield Thomas. Four specimens examined.

These dimensions may be compared with those of *E. quercinus* †, *E. mumbyanus*, and *E. pallidus*, mihi, as given in my paper on the Sicilian dormice of the genera *Eliomys* and *Glis*, published in the 'Annals' for March 1899, pp. 226–228. In the present note I do not propose to do more than briefly indicate the distinctive characters of *E. sardus*, but hope to return to it on a future occasion.

The name *sardus* is particularly appropriate for the Sardinian *Eliomys*, owing to the fact that "Rata sarda" is the local name of its congener in the Balearic Islands and Catalonia.

* *Not* taken in the flesh.

† Note, however, that *E. quercinus* of Seville should now be known as *E. amori*.